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# Quid Novi

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McGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW  
UNIVERSITE MCGILL FACULTE DE DROIT

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le 23 septembre, 1991

## *From Dust to Dust: The Struggle to Save Lawbooks*

By Michael Wilhelmson, Nat. IV

While wandering on the sixth floor of the law library searching for some quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore, I noticed one of the library staff between the aisles. She was just reshelving books. But what caught my eye were the heavy gardening gloves she was wearing.

«What do you need the gloves for?» I asked.

«It's the books, the old ones» she laughed. «The dust gets on your hands,

your clothes, everywhere.» Of course. Anyone who's ever had to look up Pothier knows what she was talking about. Anyone who has ever had to rush to the photocopier before the pages of an 18th century reporter disintegrated beyond all recognition knows as well. The law books are falling apart.

The law library contains about 150,000 volumes, 300,000 if you count government documents and microfilm. But for many of the older volumes, the future is bleak.

Only the rarest of books are given any

special climatic protection. The Wainwright collection, made up of the personal library of French legal historian Olivier Martin and a few additional works, is housed in a heat and humidity regulated room on the fifth floor with plastic shields on the lights to screen out harmful rays.

However, other rare books in the Rare Books Canadiana Room have only a closed door for protection. «These are the best facilities we have for old books,» says Louise Robertson, Associate Law Librarian.

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### THE ISSUE THAT WON'T GO AWAY

By Teresa Regan

[The author was a first-year student last year at the Faculty, but for various reasons had to transfer to an american university this year. The following article was however written last spring for publication in the last issue of Volume XI, but didn't arrive in time. Due to the many interesting points it raises in connection with this always current and controversial topic, the editors of the *Quid* have decided to publish it this year despite the author's departure from the

Faculty.]

As I begin review for finals in this first year of law school, I confess that I found Edwards v. A.G. Canada (1930) the most amusing case in Canadian Constitutional Law. The Justices of Canada discussed whether or not a woman was a person and so eligible to sit in the Senate. As an American, I was reminded of similar debates in our history - with respect not only to women, but to Black Americans as well.

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS ANNNONCES

**LAW BOOKSTORE** - Bookstore hours: Monday 10-12 and Wednesday 10-12. The last week of operation will be October 7 - 9th, 1991.

**SKIT NITE**- The elections for the Skit Nite Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1991 at 12:00 in the TV room.

**YEARBOOK** - Andrea Morrison and Marie-Claude Rigaud are editors of this year's yearbook. They are forming a committee with one or two students from each year. Are you a photographer or graphic artist? Are you interested in working on a fun and creative project? Call Andrea (284-5007) or Marie-Claude (284-3052). **ALSO:** To all groups, if you would like a photographer to attend your event, please get in touch with the editors directly at the above numbers or in person. **FINALLY:** Michael Kleinman, last year's editor, has copies for sale, as well as copies for those who have already paid. Please leave your name and phone number in the RES IPSA LOQUITUR box in the LSA office.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY**- General meeting: Wednesday, September 25th, 12 p.m., room 101. We will be discussing this year's agenda, including our trip to the Canadian Council of International Law Conference in Ottawa on October 17-19. All are welcome.

**COFFEE HOUSE**- In order to be more environmentally conscious, we ask that you please bring your own mug to coffee houses. Don't worry! You may also purchase one from the Environmental Law Association at Coffee house. Beer prices will vary accordingly.

**LEGAL AID CLINIC**- Wanted! Students in 2nd, 3rd or 4th year to apply for positions in the Student Advocacy Programme of the McGill Legal Information Clinic. The Programme helps McGill students who are facing disciplinary charges or are filing grievances against the university. All those interested should contact Dan Palayew at 398-6792 by Friday September 27th.

## TRIBUNAUX-ÉCOLES AVANCÉS

Cette année, McGill prévoit envoyer des représentant(e)s aux tribunaux-école avancés Mignault, Jessup, Rousseau, Laskin, Gale et Corporate Securities. Des formulaires de demande pour ces tribunaux-écoles sont maintenant disponibles au SAO. Ils doivent être remis au SAO avant le vendredi 27 septembre. La sélection se fera le mardi premier octobre et mercredi le 2 octobre, à partir de 16h00. Cette épreuve consiste en une courte plaidoirie (dix minutes) à partir d'un

## COMPETITIVE MOOTS

In 1991-92, McGill plans to send teams to the Mignault, Jessup, Rousseau, Laskin, Gale and Corporate Securities Mooting Competitions. Application forms for these moots are now available at SAO and must be handed back by Friday, Sept. 27. The pleading run-offs consist of short, ten-minute, pleadings from a pre-selected factum excerpt. Excerpts will be available from SAO on Friday, Sept. 27. When handing in your mooting application form, please sign up for a time on the sign-up sheet posted at SAO.

For more information, contact Marvin Shahin in Room 53, OCDH or at 398-6894.

Good luck!!!

## THANK YOU:

TINA, MAAIKE, CATHERINE, and my friends ESTELLE and JOEY, for their help painting the mural.

Véronique Malka, V.P. Social.

## THANK YOU

To all the members of the Orientation Committee: Tina Hobday, Ryan Iyer, Béatrice Maillé, Benoît Morel, Sherri Pinsler, Aldona Gudas, Lisa Shemie, Joshua Fireman, Emmanuelle Cartier.

extrait de mémoire qui aura été fourni au préalable. Ces extraits seront disponibles au SAO à partir du vendredi 27 septembre. En remettant les formulaires au SAO, prière de choisir une heure pour la sélection et d'y inscrire son nom sur la feuille affichée à cet effet au SAO.

Pour d'autres renseignements, contacter Marvin Shahin à la pièce 53, OCDH, ou au 398-6894.

Bonne chance!!!

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PLACEMENT OFFICE

**WHO am I?** My name is Pat Kosseim and I am this year's placem officer.

**WHERE am I?** The Placement Office is located right next door to Mrs. Lederer's office.

**WHAT do I do?** I am in the process of updating and expanding our current data bank on potential summer and articling employment.

**HOW can I help you?** I'm there to give you information concerning job possibilities and to assist you with the application process.

**WHEN can you drop by?** My office hours are:

Mondays	10-12
Tuesdays	10-12
Wednesdays	10-12
Thursdays	10-12

(Although these hours are still subject to change).

## WE'RE BACK!!!

The Quid Editorial Board would like to apologize to its readers for the paper's absence these last two weeks. We experienced serious problems with our computer system as well as with our printing facilities, which made it impossible to publish in time. However, starting with this issue, all should be back to normal and you should be able to read a new Quid every Monday for the rest of the year!

We also take this opportunity to encourage everyone to write for the Quid. Last year, over 100 students contributed to the paper. We hope that this year's participation will be just as good, if not better. All topics of interest are welcome in our pages, and although we do exercise some degree of editorial control over what gets published or not, please don't feel intimidated to put down your ideas or thoughts on paper and bring them to us.

To reach us, or submit articles, please drop off a note (or an article) in the Quid box in the LSA office.





# NEWS FROM THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Did you know that....

- Dentistry started at McGill in 1903 and the Faculty of Dentistry was founded in 1920, 71 years ago.

- The Faculty has received the highest rating of all dental schools in Canada as judged by independent rating in California.

- The Faculty's impact is international with graduates being located in all parts of Canada and the United States as well as many countries in Europe and Asia.

- The oral health of Quebecers is still far below the level of that found in most Canadian provinces.

- Studies on dental health requirements project a need for an increase in dental manpower in Canada by the turn of the century.

- There are over 200 Canadians studying dentistry in the United States at the present time because there are not enough places in Canadian institutions to accept them.

- The tuition fees for a young person to study dentistry at a U.S. dental school are

about \$25,000 US per year, not counting living expenses.

- Compared with all other faculties, this Faculty experienced the largest percent reduction in its operating budget in 1991-1992.

- The operating cost of the Faculty is the lowest of all the dental faculties, not only in Canada but also in North America.

- The Dentistry alumni contribution to McGill is one of the largest per donor basis.

- The dental clinics at the Faculty's teaching hospitals register over 40,000 patient visits annually. The majority of these patients would not otherwise receive treatment because of being indigent, medically compromised or requiring special management. These services are provided at about one third of the cost of regular dental services.

- Emergency dental service is provided by McGill dental students 24 hours a day, 365 days per year at the Montreal General Hospital, the Montreal Children's Hospital, the Jewish General Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital.

- Every summer, McGill dental students treat mentally and physically handicapped children in the dental clinic. This involves over 5,000 patient visits. These patients cannot usually be treated in conventional dental offices because of the very long treatment sessions required. There is no charge to the patients for these services.

- The Faculty provides oral health care to over 80 AIDS patients at the Jewish General Hospital.

- McGill dental students visit primary and secondary schools to teach oral hygiene to the students.

- The Faculty collaborates in research with other universities on a national and international basis.

- The Faculty is a major centre in Implant Dentistry in Canada and professionals from all parts of Canada and the United States have come here to receive this training.

- The Faculty is organizing a major teaching program in Geriatric Dentistry which is being offered to the local dentists. This is the first such program offered in Quebec.

**THE PRINCIPAL'S ADVISORY GROUP HAS RECOMMENDED CLOSURE OF THE FACULTY IN 1995. WILL YOU ALLOW THIS TO HAPPEN?**

Green space: Thirsty anyone?

By Christopher Sherrin, LLB III

Water. It seems that we have an abundance of it in Canada and, relatively speaking, we do. The Great Lakes alone contain 20% of the world's fresh water resources. As a result, Canadians have taken for granted the idea that we will always have enough. But we don't have an endless supply and, as the population

and the economy grow, the demand for fresh water grows as well.

What we must realize is that water is, in fact, a limited and precious resource. The recent drought in western Canada is illustration enough of that. At the same time, it is also not a cost-free resource. The alarming spread of pollution constantly forces us to spend more and more on water treatment. Increased demand necessitates that we access, at significant cost, resources that are farther and farther removed from the point of demand. Most significantly though, we

expend valuable resources on heating water that we do retrieve. Domestic water heaters are the second-heaviest users of energy in the average Canadian home, accounting for between 17% and 20% of our annual energy bill. If we are to decrease this exorbitant use of our other limited resources, it is imperative that we turn our attention to the means of water conservation.

This, in fact, should be quite easy to do. Canadian households currently use an average of 5,000 litres of water per day, 6

Cont'd on p.5



# Coin des SPORTS Corner

by your friendly sportspeople

Welcome back Sport Fans and Athletes! The Year in Sports at the Law Faculty was «kicked off» Friday, Sept. 6 by the first annual Sports Day. The blazing midday sun threatened at first to deter all but the hardiest of jocks, but eventually fifty-odd law students sweated and grunted their way through games of softball, soccer and football. Most casualties were confined to the painful rise out of bed Saturday morning, though the girls' soccer team threatens to be weakened after the unhappy collision of Corina S. (BCL II) and Karen D. (LLB III).

Noteable by their absence was the almost entire first-year class (Congrats to those who made it!). Rumour has it that most of them attended a legal theory workshop instead.

Pour ceux qui n'ont pas participé à la Journée des Sports, la saison sportive ne fait tout juste que commencer. Il est encore possible de s'inscrire dans les équipes sportives de la Faculté. Les listes sont affichées en face des toilettes des dames.

## 18 Weeks to LAW GAMES:

Les Jeux' Ridiques se déroulent cette année à l'Université Dalhousie à Halifax, du 22 au 25 janvier. Planifiez en conséquence! Le prix devrait une fois de plus être très raisonnable..... vous n'avez

qu'à mettre de côté \$10 - \$15 par semaine. Lisez le Coin Des Sports régulièrement pour le «Décompte Jeux' Ridiques»!

Intramural Sports are under way. As I write this column, these appear to be the teams for this fall and their respective captains:

Co-rec. Volleyball: Chantal Arsenault; Mens Softball: Rob Michelin; Co-rec. Softball: Edsel Mourillon; Co-rec. Ultimate Frisbee: Rob Michelin & Stacy Zoski; Women's Soccer: Jennifer Griffith; Men's Soccer: Jonathan Burnham; Men's Basketball: Eric Buzzetti; Men's Flag Football: Alain Strati; Women's Flag Football: Marie-Josée Legault; Women's Hockey: Véronique Malka & Chantal Arsenault & Tamara Gitto; Men's "A" Hockey: Rob Michelin; Men's "B" Hockey: Dan Palayew; Water-Polo: Marie-France St-Amour. Depending on the team, it may be possible to sign up, so talk to the captains if you are interested. Weekly updates as the season progresses.

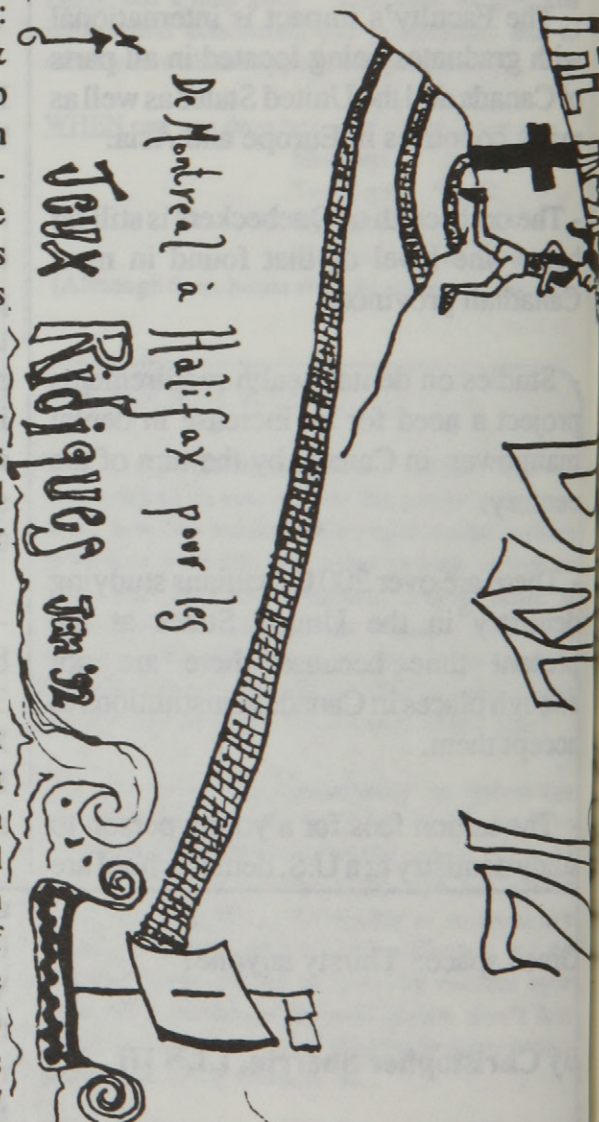
This year, we are also planning a multi-sport tournament against our archrivals the Faculties of Medicine and Management. So sharpen your competitive spirits.

## Terry-Fox Run:

Tremendous turn-out for the Terry-Fox Run on September 15th. The proof that law students are a heartier brand than med. students. After all their talk, we tied them in number of student turn-out which means a blow-out in percentage of Faculty. The faculty of dentistry was the overall winner with a stunning 44% participation. Out of the 30 law students and friends running/walking/swimming/

through the downpour to support the Canadian Cancer Foundation, speedsters Robert Kelly, Brett Code, Robert Fabes and Brian Cohen as well as Tristan - the wild card from France - beat Principal David-Marathon-Man-Johnston. Rumour has it several faces made it on the evening news. It was hard to tell through the pea soup.

In other news, somewhat sports-related, the team of Jordan Waxman, Alain Strati, David Mesman and Robert Hoppenheim ran and drank their way to victory in the pubcrawl in an unbelievable time of 49 minutes. We still don't believe it! Congratulations and thanks to the orientation-people for a tremendous job.



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## From Dust to Dust Cont'd from p.1

As for other old books, «there's very little we can do,» says Patricia Young, Law Area Librarian. «We have virtually no control over heat or humidity in this building at all. It's a constant nightmare. In the summer it gets very humid and in the winter it gets extremely dry.» This speeds up the decay, she adds.

«Any books that were published in North America between 1850 and the 1940s (like the old Supreme Court Reports) are made with a very acidic paper and if these have been left on the shelves, you will see the paper is just crumbling in your hands.»

The danger of losing important works is an international problem. «It's an enormous fear all over,» says Young. «There are certain companies that are making a real effort to put these works on fiche or film. There is a law library microfilm consortium, based in Hawaii, that is going around approaching various governments in Canada to get old copies of statutes and reports and film them so that we can at least have a microform version.»

She noted that both the Canadian Association of Law Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries have committees looking into the problem as well.

The only way to save these old volumes is to remove the acid from the pages.

## Green Space Cont'd from p.3

times the average daily use of a household in Britain and over 14 times that of a Swiss home! Obviously, there is much room for improvement.

Luckily, conservation can be easy. For example, fix that leaky tap in your kitchen. It's annoying and, if it leaks at a rate of one drop a second, it wastes around 9000 litres of water a year (while a new washer costs only pennies to buy). Put an old yogurt container in your toilet

«There are processes of de-acidification that can be used on old books. But it's a very expensive procedure» she adds, and not every law library can afford it, including ours. «We can't afford to maintain current subscriptions, let alone start repairing old books» notes Young.

One proposal, made by McGill's Preservation and Collections Librarian, is to build a conservation laboratory to allow the university to take preservation and conservation measures itself, which could be cheaper in the long run. However, the funds for the project are not yet forthcoming.

Although acid free tape can now be used on torn pages, if the pages are themselves made with acid, there is not much hope for the books.

Add to all this the space problem in a library, which means books are jammed together too tightly on the shelves. «The library was built for 100,000 volumes and we're up to 150,000,» says Robertson.

Faced with meagre funds and a disintegrating collection, the only strategy is to preserve the books for as long as possible. There are a few things that students can do about it:

1.-No food or drinks. This is not because the librarians are afraid we'll spill a Cherry Coke on the All England Reports. The real danger are the bugs the food attracts. «I've already had fruit flies fly by my face here and once insects get into

books, they're hard to stop.»

2.-No paper clips, rubber bands or post-it notes. «Post-it notes are terrible because the glue sticks to the page and attracts the dirt that starts the whole process of disintegration,» says Young.

3.-No senseless acts of destruction. This includes folding back pages, cracking spines while shooting for that perfect photocopy or saving time by just ripping out the pages.

4.-Bring damaged books to the circulation desk. If pages are torn or bindings damaged, they should be brought in to be repaired. Even mouldy books can be treated.

5.-Proper storage. to protect the spines, books should be shelved with the spine facing out, not with the spine up or stacked on the floor with a new dozen other books on top.

For the future, Young says she hopes to get funds to improve the shelving of the Wainwright collection, as well as for the de-acidification of some rare volumes. She also hopes to purchase more volumes on microfiche. But the key is trying to save what we have.

«There is a tendency with students to think, 'Well, I'm only here for three or four years, so what do I care what happens,» says Young. «But once you get out there in the working world, you're going to be using this library as much or much more than you did while you were here.»

and save water every time you flush. Believe me, you won't notice the difference. Turn the water off while brushing your teeth and only use as much as you really need when you rinse. Keep a bottle of water in the fridge (it can be tap water) so that you don't have to run the tap every time you want a cold drink. Use dishwashers only when they are completely full and, if you haven't got one yet, consider the virtues of hand dishwashing (I'm sure there are some). If you want to be a little more ambitious,

purchase water-saving showerheads and faucets to cut in half the rate at which water flows, or insulate water pipes and tank in order to reduce heat loss. Finally, when you are faced with the unenviable necessity of replacing your hot-water tank, make sure you purchase an energy-efficient one it'll cost a little more to start, but you'll save in the long-run. Most of these measures are easy to implement and you probably won't notice any difference in lifestyle. What could be easier?



## The Issue That Won't Go Away Cont'd from p.1

It was thus with great interest that I read the Globe and Mail's headline on March 22nd concerning the Supreme Court's finding that a foetus is not a person (in R. v. Sullivan and Lemay, 1991). It appears that the law has not yet learned its lesson. Although the true legal implications of the holding are unclear (the court discussed the meaning of «person» for a statute in the Criminal Code and refrained explicitly from interpreting similar terms in the Constitution or the Charter), the article targeted the main issue for which these supposed implications matter: abortion.

Before I lose readers too tired to pursue yet another discourse on this relentless topic, let me state that this is the ethical issue of our age. It affects and divides us as profoundly as slavery did the Americans some 140 years ago. Because pregnancy involves everyone - women, men and children - it concerns everyone. And if the first part of this century, with its wars and destruction taught us anything, it's that «I didn't know» or «I didn't think about it» won't do when we are asked about the moral predicaments of our day. For those reasons I should like to disclose my thoughts in an honest effort to understand this problem and how we, as a rational and humane society, should approach it.

In 1973, The U.S. Supreme Court decision Roe v. Wade, which decriminalized abortion, was hailed by some as progress. Though no one liked abortion (wherefore the term «pro-abortion» is never used), it was contended that this final recourse should be available to women. Eighteen years of deregulation and 25 million abortions later, abortion has gone from a necessary evil, to a «limited constitutional right», to a «freeing experience of a woman's autonomy» (from one spokesperson for Planned Parenthood).

In all this talk of rights, reproductive or foetal, abortion itself has been

overlooked. At the risk of seeming elementary, I start here: What is an abortion? Certainly it is a termination of pregnancy. But to be slightly more specific, we can also say that it is a medical procedure where a physician, by suction or other means, removes «something» from a woman's uterus. From a simple description we know that this is too intimately physical to be likened to rights like casting a vote for one candidate over another; from common experience we know that had this act not been carried out, there would probably be another person in the world.

This brings us to the even more basic question: what is aborted? Again, two remarks can be made: first, since this «something» has no other feasible category (it's not a plant, it's not a dog etc...), if classified, it must be human. And, according to dictionary definitions, it must be alive (it's growing, active, showing signs of life, not dead). Indeed, Lamer C.J., throughout the aforementioned Sullivan decision, refers repeatedly to the «death of the foetus». Thus we are very probably dealing with human life here.

Now to this proposition there is much resistance. Even from medical personnel there is the «blob of tissue» response. This is, I think, a reference to the lack of development for the foetus at various stages in pregnancy (since we are all, strictly speaking, «blobs of tissue»). But these remain distinctions of form, not substance. ALL the life stages which follow are merely different forms of the content which is fully present at conception.

But given the disagreement in this area (what is human life?) it's reasonable to say that we don't know - or at least that we have not yet decided. The debate thus enters the contingent realm: it is possible that a foetus is not a life; but then again, it is possible that it is.

We must then confront the derivative possibility that abortion (perhaps) kills.

This possibility alone legitimizes regulation - just as any activity which could inherently possibly kill someone (driving, for example) is regulated. True, this may be a serious (perhaps unjust) imposition on a woman's rights; but it is similarly true that the alternative may be murder. Should we not err on the side of the lesser evil?

No doubt it will be said that I have asked all the wrong questions. The real issue is: who decides? In all fairness, this rather loaded question distracts from thinking of abortion in all its aspects. Once the object of abortion (the «something») has been at least considered, it is clear that the law has a place. Why? Because the law not only protects individuals from Government (through the Constitution and the Charter); it also protects individuals from each other. This is what a Criminal Code is all about.

On this note I recall a relevant bumper sticker: Against Abortion? Don't have one! By the same logic one could counter: Against Rape? Don't do it! The silliness of this thinking should be clear: the possible interest of another changes everything.

But even when the possibility is conceded, there is continued reluctance to protect it at the expense of the woman. The degree of physical dependency comes into play here: because the possible life interest certainly requires a woman's body to be sustained, the woman's physical person is compromised. The famous defense of abortion by J. Thompson comes to mind: there, an individual wakes to find a violinist plugged into him. The latter's life depends on this physical attachment for 9 months. The point is that the law cannot ask anyone to provide such service. But the article misses a critical point: the law must and does consider the relationships between individuals. This explains, in part, the notion of legal duty.

True, one is never required by law to save the life of some random violinist; but

Cont'd on p.7



Cont'd from p.6

parents are required to accomodate their children - and so a woman might be required to sustain her child.

There are perhaps also unconscious psychological forces at work. It's as if women are thinking: This may be wrong but we should be allowed this. It is simply unfair that we must shoulder the burden of pregnancy. The goal of equality permits us to risk it. And we have allready suffered so much....

To this I, as a woman, must ask: Isn't it precisely because we have been wronged that we must be especially sensitive not to wrong others? And do we really believe that abortion will bring us closer to equality? Doesn't it, on the contrary, reduce us and compromise our peaceful

agenda?

At present, Canada's legal reality is abortion on demand - that is, an abortion for any reason and at any time. Before this is applauded by so-called woman's interest groups, we should not forget the Vancouver based physician whose practise was servicing some members of the Canadian Indian community by aborting their female foetuses amniocentesis. Before long, word was out that doctors across North America were accomodating middle and upper middle class white families in the very same fashion. This is not included to manipulate readers; it is only to suggest that perhaps some consensus does exist on this issue. Most can agree that sex selection abortions are objectionable and so not just any reason serves as

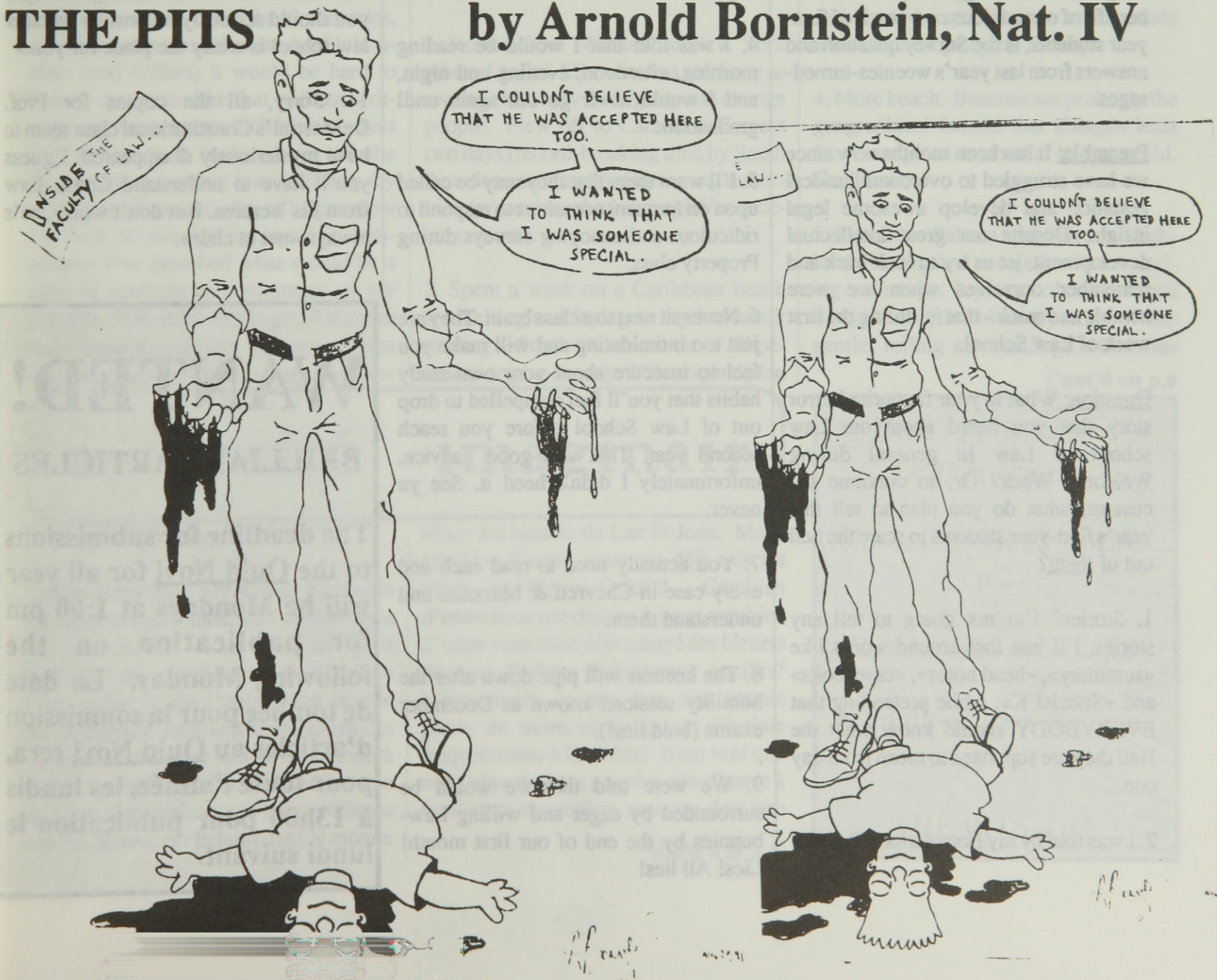
justification. We should, then, consider moving from an abortion on demand policy to one of abortion for cause. This type of legislation has served other nations fairly well (Germany and France, for example) and appears suitable for Canada.

At the same time the myriad other problems creating the alleged «need» for abortion must be addressed. We should work for sensible sex education programs, effective child support and child care systems, aid for teenage and single mothers and high profile and effective adoption agencies. But let's not accept abortion as the substitute solution for these difficulties!

Lastly, woman - remember Edwards (1930).

## THE PITS

by Arnold Bornstein, Nat. IV





# STONEBANKS & STONE SURVEY

by Erica Stone and Corina Stonebanks, BCL II

Last year begat a soon-to-be great tradition at the Quid Novi: the Stonebanks & Stone Survey. The aim of this survey was to tap into the minds of first year Law students at McGill University. These students are, of course, now second-year seasoned hands(!) and no longer green. But before their first year was over, Stonebanks & Stone caught them once again. So here, for the benefit of our anxious new batch of first-year students, is the Survey question and answers from last year's weenies-turned-sages.

**Preamble:** It has been months now since we have struggled to overcome juridical gestation and develop awesome legal insight. Despite our great intellectual development, let us try to look back and remember ourselves when we were hemble and meek - that is, during the first week of Law School.

**Question:** What is your favourite horror story that you heard about our Law school or Law in general during Welcome Week? Or, to continue the custom, what do you plan to tell this year's first-year students to scare the hell out of them?

1. Stories? I'm not going to tell any stories. I'll just toss around words like «summary», «head notes», «casebooks» and «Special K», while pretending that EVERYBODY should know what the Hell they are supposed to mean from day one.

2. I was told by my Foundations Tutorial

Leader that I should not believe any of the stories that are designed to spread fear and confusion. He was answering my question as to whether or not it was true that we would have to write an essay defending what we had written on our Foundation Info Card about the legality of the Oka Incident. It turns out that he lied.

3. You have to wear a suit, look good in blue and use a lot of highlighters in order to pass.

4. I was told that I would be reading morning, afternoon, evening and night, and I would never go out again until graduation.

5. I'll warn them that they may be called upon on frequent occasions to respond to ridiculous and annoying surveys during Property class.

6. Never sit next to a class brain. They are just too intimidating and will make you feel so insecure about your own study habits that you'll feel compelled to drop out of Law School before you reach second year. That was good advice, unfortunately I didn't heed it. See ya never.

7. You actually need to read each and every case in Chevreton & Marx..... and understand them.

8. The keeners will pipe down after the humility sessions known as December exams (bold lies!).

9. We were told that we would be surrounded by eager and willing Law-bunnies by the end of our first month! Lies! All lies!

10. I was told that there would be no more day dreaming in class - NOT TRUE. I wasn't told about the nightmares.

11. If you want to scare a first-year student, send him for a little visit to Jutras' office.

12. Last year, Professor S. failed one out of four people in his class...again.

13. «What do you mean you're finding it difficult to do all the readings? Maybe you should seriously reconsider whether law school is really the place for you.»

14. Sorry, all the copies for Prof. DeMestral's Constitutional class seem to have mysteriously disappeared. I guess you'll have to understand Const. Law from his lectures. But don't worry, he's always «net et clair».

## WANTED!

### BRILLIANT ARTICLES

The deadline for submissions to the Quid Novi for all year will be Mondays at 1:00 pm for publication on the following Monday. La date de tombée pour la soumission d'articles au Quid Novi sera, pour toute l'année, les lundis à 13h00 pour publication le lundi suivant.